Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 25 of Vol. V.] FRIDAY, January 10, 1794. [Whole No. 483.]

CASTELLI,
Italian Stay and Habit-Maker,

ENCOURAGED by ſeveral Ladies of Philadelphia, now in New-York, has removed from thence to this city, in Cooper's Court, No. 35 north ſide of Mulberry ſtreet, between Front and Second; where all kinds of Stays are made—as Italian ſhape, French corſet, Engliſh, Silk turn, Riding, Suckling ſtays, &c. Alſo, Ladis' Habits, Surtouts, Gowns, and all kinds of dreſſes for balls, completed in the neweſt and moſt elegant faſhion.

Any ladies in New-York and Charleſton, who may wiſh to employ him, and will be pleaſed to ſend their meaſures ſhall have their work finiſhed with the utmoſt neatneſs and diſpatch.

N. B. Said Caſtelli has an aſſortment of ready made ſtays to ſell.

Jan. 7. 3t.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Bank of the United States.
January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the ſixteenth inſtant, to the Stockholders or their repreſentatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each ſhare, being the dividend declared for the laſt ſix months.

By Order,
JOHN KEAN,
3w Caſhier.

NOTICE.

BEING deſirous of cloſing various commercial concerns, and that all powers heretofore granted relative to the ſame ſhould be revoked, and public notice of it given, to prevent any poſſible miſtake; I, the ſubſcriber, do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that all powers and letters of attorney, of every nature and extent, granted by me to any perſon or perſons, prior to the 1ſt day of July laſt, to act for me or in my name in AMERICA, are revoked and made void.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1794. d1w

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts ſtated or collected, employers ſuited with domeſtics, houſe rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—ſoldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; ſhares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road: certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without depoſits—Bought, ſold, or negociated at No. 8, in ſouth Sixth-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet by FRANCIS WHITE,
Who tranſacts buſineſs in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by perſonal application.

December 11. d

E. OSWALD,
No. 156, Market-Street, South,

AT the requeſt of a number of friends, propoſes publiſhing The INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, twice a week, viz. Wedneſdays and Saturdays—to commence in January next, if ſufficient encouragement offers

It will be publiſhed on Paper and Types equal to its preſent appearance. The ſubſcription 3½ dollars per ann.

Advertiſements not exceeding a ſquare, will be inſerted 4 times for 1 dollar—every continuance one fifth of a dollar. Thoſe exceeding a ſquare, in the ſame proportion.

☞ *Gentlemen, in poſſeſſion of Subſcription papers for this Gazette, are requeſted to tranſmit them to the Editor's Office.*

Juſt Imported,
From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,
And now opening for ſale, by
MATHEW CAREY,
At No. 118, *Market ſtreet,*
A Large and Valuable
COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Regiſter for 1792
European Magazine for the firſt ſix months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Mancheſter ſociety, 3 vols.
Prieſtly on matter and ſpirit
on chriſtianity
Diſney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of eſſays
Vatieof Pruſſia's works
Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
Ruſſell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, ſuperbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural hiſtory
Sangnier and Briſſon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagaſcar
Townſend's travels in Spain
Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
Berwick's hiſtory of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
Hiſtory of birds
Philips's hiſtory of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
Hiſtory of France, in 3 vols.
Curioſities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's hiſtory of Hindoſtan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's deſcription of Kentucky
Preſent ſtate of Nova-Scotia
Preſent ſtate of Hudſon's Bay
Preſton on maſonry
Lavater on phyſiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's ſurvey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnſon
Necker on executive power
Kiſſes of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with ſuperb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's hiſtory of American Indians
Benington on materialiſm and immaterialiſm
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's deſcription of China
Murphy's tranſlation of Tacitus
Godwin on political juſtice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's ſketches of the hiſtory of man
Liberal opinions, or the hiſtory of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouſe dictionary
Reveries of ſolitude
Smith's theory of moral ſentiments
Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the bible
Watſon's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diſeaſes
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Ruſſia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's hiſtory of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of phyſic
Cleghorn's diſeaſes of Minorca
Innes on the muſcles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemiſtry
Armſtrong on diſeaſes of children
Quincy's diſpenſatory
Edinburgh diſpenſatory
Lewis's diſpenſatory
Ryan on the aſthma
Robertſon's treatiſe on fevers
Lees botany,
Leake on the viſcera
Leake on diſeaſes of women
Nicholſon's chemiſtry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digeſtion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diſeaſes of heat
Monro on diſeaſes of armies
Haller's phyſiology
Spalanzane's diſſertations
London practice of phyſic
Bell's ſurgery
Chaptal's chemiſtry.

George Bringhurſt,
COACH-MAKER,
In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

From the Columbian Centinel.

The Theſpian corps are in conſtant exerciſe for the approaching campaign.—From them much is expected; and from their profeſſional abilities and attention, expectation will be realized.

The tragedy of GUSTAVUS VASA, the gallant and patriotic Swede, is to be honoured as the introductory exhibition.

The entertainment, as we underſtand, will be that of "Modern Antiques, or the Merry Mourners." A luxuriant feaſt for the diſciples of Thalia.

The cenſors have decided on the introductory Prologue. It is in the hands of our favorite Powell; and from his hands, it will come forward with additional merit. It is ſaid to be a ſpecimen of American genius highly honorary to our country; from the ſame hand, we conjecture, who has ſo often delighted the public, with his beautiful numbers, in the Centinel, where, in due time, it ſhall be depoſited.

The propoſal of Mr. Weſt, to publiſh weekly the plays performed, is well deſerving public patronage, and the American public ſeldom withold that patronage from merit.

(From the American Minerva.)

The contents of an Old Man's Memorandum Book.

Negligence ſometimes ſuffers a child to grow up left-handed. But why are we all to be only right-handed? The right hand was made ſtronger and more convenient by habit, not by our Creator. The wiſeſt of God's creatures ſuffer habit, when they have two arms, to confine them almoſt totally to the uſe of one. Let us copy the ſkilful fencing maſter, and teach our children the uſe of both arms indiſcriminately. Caſes may be put, in which the left arm, which now ſeems to be fixed to the body only for the ſake of uniformity, may ſave the wearer's life.

Every man in the moment of deep thought is addicted to ſome particular action. Swift uſed to roll up a ſlip of paper with his finger and thumb. Many people have contracted habits of this ſort which are ungraceful, ſome, even habits of indecency.

Is your child a daughter? Do not chriſten her from novels and romances. Louiſa and Clementina may betray her into ſituations which Elizabeth and Mary never dreamt of. Shenſtone thank'd God his name was liable to no pun. Let an old man be thankful he did not give his daughter a name which ſentimental writers would prefer to weave into a novel, or to "hitch in a rhyme."

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

AS the public mind has been for ſome time paſt conſiderably agitated reſpecting Theatrical exhibitions, and as theſe writers in favor of *ſports* ſeem to avail themſelves of the authority of *a few Clergymen*, who refuſed to ſign the addreſs and petition lately preſented the Senate and houſe of Repreſentatives of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, relative to the paſſing of a Law againſt *vice and immorality;* you are particularly requeſted to republiſh in your Paper from a *correct* copy the ſaid petition, with the conſiderations ſubjoined in favor of the ſame. This requeſt you certainly will not refuſe, as the ſubſcribing *Clergymen* have been moſt wantonly abuſed, in ſome of the Philadelphia Newſpapers, by a ſet of anonymous writers, who ſubſtitute *railing* for *reaſoning;* theſe Clergymen, to their honor be it ſpoken, though "reviled, revile not again; though they ſuffer, they threaten not; but commit themſelves to Him that judgeth righteouſly" how far the *non-ſubſcribers* have patterned after the great founder of our holy religion, who "left us an example, that we ſhould follow *his* ſteps" muſt be left not with the *irreligious* and *profane*, but with the *men of true piety* to determine.

A Profeſſor of Chriſtianity.

Jan. 9, 1794.

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

THE clergy of various denominations, in the city of Philadelphia, whoſe names are underwritten, obſerving, with much pleaſure, that an exiſting law of this ſtate for the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality, is by the recommendation of the executive, to become the ſubject of legiſlative reviſion; and impreſſed with a ſenſe of duty, which we conceive is incumbent on us, both as miniſters of the goſpel, and as members of civil ſociety, reſpectfully requeſt the attention of the legiſlature to the following repreſentation and petition.

We repreſent, that the legiſlative interpoſition is, in our apprehenſion, peculiarly neceſſary to make ſome effectual proviſion for the orderly and religious obſervance of the Lord's day; for the prevention and puniſhment of the profanation of the name of God, and every ſpecies of impious imprecation; for regulating and leſſening the number of houſes where intoxicating liquors are ſold and uſed, for the ſuppreſſion of all places of gaming and lewd reſort; and for the enacting of a law to prevent theatrical exhibitions of every ſort. We do accordingly, moſt earneſtly petition and requeſt, that in framing an act againſt vice and immorality, you would regard, with peculiar attention, theſe important objects, ſo as to prevent the numerous injuries to which our citizens are thereby expoſed, in their morals, their health, their property, and their general happineſs.

We conceive that the ſolemn intimations of divine Providence, in the late diſtreſſing calamity which has been experienced in this city, urge upon us, in the moſt forcible manner, the duty of reforming every thing which may be offenſive to the Supreme Governor of the univerſe, and of doing every thing which may impreſs on the public mind, a regard to his government, his providence, his laws, and his ordinances.

The ſubjects to which we have requeſted the attention of the legiſlature are of confeſſed importance; they are, moreover ſubjects which are not ſo liable to controverſy, or colliſion of opinion, as to render us deſirous of entering into any detail of argument in ſupport of our petition; excepting only the part which relates to theatrical exhibitions.

On this we are aware that a difference of ſentiment exiſts. Some conſiderations are, therefore, ſubjoined, relative to this ſubject, to which the candid attention of the legiſlature is reſpectfully ſolicited.

In reliance on this, we cheerfully ſubmit our petition to your wiſdom, which, we doubt not, will better direct you to the methods in which its deſign may be anſwered, than any which we are able to delineate.

Philadelphia. Dec. 19, 1793.

Subſcribed by

Robert Annan,
Jno. Dickins,
Thomas Fleeſon,
Aſhbel Green,
Freeborn Garrettſon,
Henry Helmuth,
William Marſhall,
John Meder,
Jos. Pilmore,
Wm. Smith,
Frederick Schmidt,
John B. Smith,
Wm. Rogers,
Joſeph Turner,
Thomas Uſtick,
Wm: White.

THE unfriendly influence of theatrical exhibitions on the morals and ſocial happineſs of a community ariſes, partly from the nature of dramatic compoſition, but principally from the circumſtances with which a public theatre muſt always be accompanied. Let us conſider each of theſe.

I. The nature of dramatic compoſition as it actually exiſts in the Engliſh language.

It is not aſſerted here, that no leſſon of virtue can be conveyed in a dramatic form, or that the taſk has not ſometimes been executed in fact. By conſidering the ſubject in abſtract ſpeculations, and by pointing to a few inſtances of innocence or excellence in dramatic performances, the advocates of the theatre uſually endeavor to ſupport their cauſe, againſt the arguments with which religion and morality aſſail it. But this is unfair in argument, and inconcluſive for practice. There are in ſcience a thouſand ſpeculations which have all the ſemblance of plauſibility and uſefulneſs, which can never be realized in experiment, or which the attempt to realize diſcovers to be worthleſs or pernicious. It is the part of wiſdom and ſound policy to diſcern not only what is poſſible, but what is practicable; not merely what may be conceived, but what, from the actual ſtate of things muſt be expected, or is known to take place. Guided by this rule, and making, as in all reaſon we ought the great maſs of dramatic compoſition now in the Engliſh tongue, the ſubject of deciſion, it is aſſerted, that the very nature of that compoſition is unfavourable to virtue. Let tragedy and comedy be here diſtinctly conſidered.

(To be Continued.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thurſday Jan. 9th. 1794.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

The Houſe then took into conſideration the amendments of the committee of the whole, to the loſt certificate bill.

Mr. Lee propoſed a long amendment to the ſecond ſection, which provides for a different proceſs in the whole buſineſs—this was in ſubſtance, to direct that all claims on account of deſtroyed certificates ſhould be regiſtered in the Treaſury, and a ſtatement exhibited to the houſe of Repreſentatives, &c.

This motion met with conſiderable oppoſition.

Mr. Lee at length moved that the bill with the amendments ſhould be recommitted to a ſpecial committee; this motion was agreed to.

In committee of the whole on the eſtimate of appropriations for the year 1794, Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The introductory and explanatory part of the eſtimate was read by the clerk, and then a reſolution prepared by Mr. Boudinot, in courſe, that a ſum amounting to be appropriated for the civil liſt and the current ſervices of government for the year 1794.

This reſolution being read, it was moved that the committee ſhould riſe; this motion was negatived; the chairman then read from the eſtimate, the items connected with the above reſolution. The amount of the eſtimate for the above purpoſes is, 397,201 dollars and 6 cents.

The reſolution was agreed to; the committee then roſe and reported progreſs.

The houſe took into conſideration a further report of the committee of elections—this report referred to an informality in the certificate of the returning officer, reſpecting the election of Mr. Orr, of Kentucky, alſo in that of Mr. Winſton of North Carolina.

A motion was made that a reſolution ſhould paſs, that Mr. Orr ſhould keep his ſeat, and that in the mean time he procure a new certificate.

A motion to recommit the report was next made, but a deciſion was precluded by another to adjourn, which took place.

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 10.

Lateſt Foreign Advices.

By the ſhip Eliza, Capt. Harriſon, arrived at New-York on Wedneſday laſt from Liverpool, Engliſh papers are received to the 31ſt of October, 1793, from which the following intereſting particulars are copied:—

DEUX-PONTS, Oct. 5.

The Prince de Hohenlohe's corps extended on the 1ſt Oct. from Limberg to Bitche. The French were unable to preſerve their poſitions on this ſide the Sarre. The Pruſſians continue to maintain their poſts in the environs of Bitche. Their patroles go into the hamlets, without any oppoſition being made by the garriſon of the caſtle.

PARIS, Oct. 13.

Gen. Surrurier, who commanded a diviſion of the army of Italy, is put under arreſt.

Guſman, a Spaniard, who had found means to introduce himſelf into the revolutionary committee of May 31, is arreſted.

The ſquadron of the Republic, lately ſtationed under Belliſle, is returned to Breſt where the commiſſioners are diſembarking the ſick, and impriſoning the ſuſpected. The reſt are allowed to have no communication with the people on ſhore.

The camp at St. Venant is broke up, and the troops put into quarters in Breſt and its neighborhood.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 1.

Two gunners, Miſvedi, a member of the ſelf-elected popular tribunal and a bombardier, were lately executed; 400 merchants are impriſoned; the poſt is ſurrounded and all ſhips ſtrictly ſearched.

Le Gard is riſen to deliver Perpignan, and complete the deſtruction of the Spaniſh bands. All the departments are doing the ſame, and making the rocks reſound with the clamour of their arms.

Ardecks already ſees 4 battalions advancing againſt Tonlon.

COLOGNE, Oct. 10.

Our laſt letters from Vienna are dated the 2d Oct. They confirm the report of the traitorous conduct of the Prime Miniſter Cobenzi, and inform us, that another perſon of rank has been detected in a treaſonable correſpondence with the French. The Count de Cobenzi was carried in irons to the fortreſs of Kuſſrein—and the latter nobleman is alſo in confinement; 14 other perſons have been taken up. The priſon of Speilberg has been ordered to be prepared for the reception of many priſoners, which ſeems to indicate that the number implicated in the treaſon of the Prime Miniſter is not ſmall.

The Emperor and Empreſs leave Vienna on the 14th inſt. in order to avoid the petitions of the family of Cobenzi. The trial of the miniſter is to commence immediately. The ſeizure of Semonville's papers led to the diſcovery of this treaſonable project.

From Hombourgh we have been informed, that the bombardment of Saar Louis, on the 1ear, commenced on the 2d. inſt.

The Auſtrians have obtained the poſſeſſion of the little fortreſs of Sierk upon the frontiers of Lorraine, and have made a movement towards Thionville.

The advanced poſts of the Pruſſians extend almoſt to the gate of Bitche.

Gen. Kalreuth's detachment is ſtationed on this ſide Saarbruck, and the French are poſted on the other ſide. A continual bombardment has taken place ſince the 29th ult. but the French ſtill maintain their ground. and their entrenchments on the mountain.

They cannot be attacked in front without great riſk.

On this account Gen. Ingelſdorf is endeavouring to croſs the valley of Keller, for the purpoſe of attacking them in the rear.

The account of an attack meditated on the lines of Weiſſembourg by the Duke of Brunſwick has been confirmed. The proſpect of ſucceſs is not very great, for the lines are almoſt impenetrable.

They are defended in front by ſtrong abattis, behind theſe runs the river Lauter. On the other ſide of the river runs a ditch with double palliſades. behind which are lines with baſtions. In the rear of the baſtions is an entrenched camp, on the right of which is Lauterbourg, and on the left Weiſſembourg.

The lines are defended by 170 pieces of cannon, from 16 to 24 pounders.

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF THE QUEEN OF FRANCE.

PARIS, October 16.

Yeſterday morniug the once all-powerful and beautiful MARIE ANTONIETTE, conſort of the unfortunate Louis, King of France, the daughter, ſiſter and aunt, of Emperors, was brought like the meaneſt malefactor from the priſon of the Conciergerie, and placed at the criminal bar of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

The act of accuſation, as prepared by the public accuſer, was to the following purport:

Marie Antoniette ſtands charged—1ſt, With having dilapidated and laviſhed the finances of the nation, in concert with the execrable Calonne, by cauſing to be tranſmitted to the Emperor ſeveral millions, which ſtill ſerve to carry on the war againſt France.—2dly, With having, in imitation of Brunehaud, and De Medicis, who alſo called themſelves Queens of France, conſulted againſt the Liberty of the French Nation.—3dly, With having ſought to ſtarve the people in 1789.—4thly, With having excited the murders, of October 5 and 6.—5thly, With having in concert with Bailly and La Fayette, cauſed the patriots to be butchered in the Champ de Mars.—6thly, With having prevailed upon the Swiſs to fire on the people on the 10th of Auguſt.—7thly, With having like another Agrippina, forgotten ſhe was a mother, in order to commit inceſt with her ſon.

Shocked, as this unhappy Queen muſt have been at ſome of the articles of her accuſation, and particularly at the laſt, which ſeems to have been deſigned to load her memory with infamy, ſhe heard them with magnanimous fortitude and compoſure, and replied without confuſion, and with dignity to the interrogatory, which began as follows:

Preſident—"What is your name?"—Queen—"Marie Antoniette, of Lorrain and Auſtria."

Preſident—"Your Quality?"—Queen—"I am the widow of Louis Capet, King of the French."

[Here the witneſſes were called in.]

Laurent Lecointre, the firſt witneſs formerly Chief of a Diviſion of the National Guard of Verſailles, and at preſent a Member of the National Convention, related the hiſtorical occurrences of the 5th, and 6th of October; and from his relation it appeared, that the ci-devant Gardes de Corps or Life Guards, were the firſt aggreſſors.

Lecointre ſpoke alſo, though not as an occular witneſs, of the nocturnal riot which was occaſioned October 1ſt, at Verſailles, by the late King's Life Guards in the hall of the Opera. "Maria Antoniette, ſaid he, repaired to that banquet; ſhe applauded the conduct of the Guards; ſhe alſo viſited the regiment of Naſſau and the Chauſſeurs of Trois Eveches, who were quartered in the Orangerie of the Gardens of Verſailles."

Queen—"I repaired, I muſt own, with my huſband and his children to the Hall of the Opera Houſe; but I did not ſee that the national cockade was trode under foot. It is falſe that I ever ſpoke to the ſoldiers of the Regiment of Naſſau, or the Chaſſeurs of Trois Eveches."

Preſident—"What did you ſay to the Life Guards when you appeared at that orgie?"—Queen—"I applauded that banquet, becauſe it was to have produced the union of the life guards with the national guards."

Public Accuſer.—"Have you not held ſecret councils at the houſe of the ci-devant Ducheſs of Polignac. Councils at which the ci-devant French Princes aſſiſted and in which, after having diſcuſſed the fate of the empire, you gave yourſelf up to the infamous pleaſures of debauchery?"——Queen—"All the ſtate affairs were diſcuſſed in council, and no where elſe. I have no knowledge of the reſt of this aſſertion."

Public Accuſer—"Are not Thouret, Barentin, and De Eſpremenil, the authors of the articles of the declaration of June 23d?" Queen—"The miniſters in place alone compoſed the council at that time."

Judge—"Did not your huſband communicate his deſigns to you, when he inveſted the Hall of the Repreſentatives of the people with troops?" Queen—"My huſband repoſed his confidence in me; he communicated to me the ſpeech which he was to have made on that occaſion. He had, in other reſpects, no bad intentions."

Judge—"Why did troops of the line inveſt Paris and Verſailles?" Queen—'For the ſake of general ſafety."

Judge—"What uſe have you made of the immenſe ſums which you have been entruſted with?" Queen—"No enormous ſum has been entruſted to me; the accompts of my houſehold will prove what uſe has been made of all I have received."

Judge—"How did the family of the Polignacs, who was ſo poor at firſt, grow ſo rich?" Queen—"That family held offices at court which were very lucrative."

The Queen was then queſtioned reſpecting the flight to Varennes. She acknowledged that ſhe opened the door and led the way from the Thuilleries, and that though they ſaw M. La Fayette as they croſſed the ſquare of the Carouſel, he knew nothing of their flight.

Hebert ſubſtitute of the Commons, then gave evidence with a view of ſubſtantiating the infamous charge of inceſt: and ſtated that it was founded upon the confeſſion of the young Louis himſelf.

When the Tribunal put the queſtion on this charge. The Queen indignantly replied as follows:

"I remain, Sir, ſilent on that ſubject, becauſe nature holds all ſuch crimes in abhorrence," and then turning with an animated air to the people, ſhe exclaimed, "I appeal to all mothers who are preſent in this auditory—is ſuch a crime poſſible?"

After the examination had cloſed, the Queen was ſoon condemned, "as guilty of having been acceſſary to, and having co-operated in different manœuvres againſt the liberty of France; of having entertained a correſpondence with the enemies of the Republic; of having participated in a plot tending to kindle civil war in the interior of the Republic, by arming citizens againſt each other."

When the ſentence was read, the Queen caſt down her eyes, and did not raiſe them again. "Have you nothing to reply upon the determination of the law? ſaid the Preſident to her, "Nothing," ſhe replied. He then addreſſed himſelf to her pleaders, "and you officious defenders." Our miſſion is fulfilled with reſpect to the Widow Capet," ſaid they.

This morning (the 16th) this unhappy victim of democratic fury was ignominiouſly carried to the place of execution in a common cart. The whole armed force of Paris was on foot from the Palace of Juſtice to the Place de la Revolution. The ſtreets were lined by two very cloſe rows of armed citizens. The Queen was in a white looſe dreſs—but they had tied her arms behind her. As ſhe paſſed along, the multitude frequently cried out "bravo." At the place of execution ſhe looked firmly round her on all ſides. She was accompanied by the ci-devant curate of St. Landry, a conſtitutional prieſt, and on the ſcaffold preſerved her natural dignity of mind.

After the execution three young perſons dipped their handkerchiefs in her blood, They were immediately arreſted.

Fronſon de Condray and Chaveau de la Garde the pleaders for Marie Antoniette, had been put in a ſtate of arreſt before her execution, by order of the Committee of General Safety. The order ſays, that this is a meaſure of General Safety, that the arreſt ſhall laſt twenty-four hours, and that every attention ſhall be paid to theſe priſoners.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

October 12.

Barrere read a letter from Chateauneuf Randon, dated Head Quarters, at Lyons Oct. 9, which ran as follows:

"Citizens Colleagues,

"The actions of the 25th and 29th of Sept. have been cloſely followed by prodigies of valor, and to night the troops of the Republic entered Lyons. The

chiefs of the rebels, 2000 in number have made an attempt to ſave themſelves by flight, but they are purſued on all ſides, and cannot poſſibly eſcape, not only the ardor of our troops, but alſo that of the people of Lyons, enraged at their having been deceived by them. I previouſly informed my colleagues of our entrance into Lyons. Gen. Doppet is going by an extraordinary courier to ſend a detailed report of his military operations. Couthon, Maignet, Laporte, Dubois, Crance and Baſſel, who we had joined at St. Fox are on the point of repairing hither, and will be eager to inform you of all our operations. My Colleagues wiſh to keep me here; I expect the orders of the National Convention.

Signed, *Chateauneuf Randon.*

P. S. "I have detained the courier to inform you that the rebels have been purſued and cut to pieces on all ſides: their train of artillery and the treaſure which they carried off are taken."

Barrere. The committee has determined that not one criminal ought to eſcape; they have ordered the fugitives to be purſued, and the toeſin to be ſounded all over the country, in order that the people may be raiſed to exterminate them.

The traitors muſt be taken, their puniſhment muſt be ſpeedy: it is proper that the inhabitants of Lyons ſhould be diſarmed, and their arms confided to the youth of the South, who will employ them againſt the ſlaves of Spain. But will you allow a city to exiſt, which by its rebellion has cauſed ſo much blood of the Patriots to be ſhed? Who ſhall dare to demand your indulgence for this rebellious city? What ought you to reſpect in your vengeance? The houſe of the indigent perſecuted by the rich, thoſe manufacturers of which the barbarous Engliſh ſo eagerly deſire the deſtruction. What ought you to reſpect? The aſylum of humanity, the edifice conſecrated to public inſtruction. The plough ought to paſs over the reſt. When the Pruſſians laſt year invaded the territory of the Republic, the South affected courage and republicaniſm. At preſent all is changed, the North now defends Liberty, and the South makes war upon it. In this ſituation a great example is neceſſary, I propoſe the following decree:

Art. I. "There ſhall be named by the National Convention, upon the preſentation of the committee of public ſafety, an extraordinary commiſſion compoſed of five members, in order to puniſh the Revolutioniſts of Lyons according to military law, and without delay.

II. 'All the inhabitants of Lyons ſhall be diſarmed; their arms ſhall be immediately diſtributed among the defenders of the Republic. A part ſhall be reſtored to the Patriots of Lyons, who have been oppreſſed by the rich and the counter-revolutioniſts.

III. "The city of Lyons ſhall be deſtroyed. Whatever was inhabited by a rich man, ſhall be demoliſhed. The poor-houſe the dwellings of ſlaughtered and proſcribed patriots, the edifices ſpecially employed to induſtry, and the monuments conſecrated humanity and public inſtructions, ſhall alone remain.

IV. "The name of Lyons ſhall be effaced from the liſt of the towns of the Republic. The re-union of houſes preſerved ſhall henceforth bear the name of Ville Affranchie.

V. "A column ſhall be raiſed upon the ruins of Lyons, to atteſt to poſterity the crimes and the puniſhment of the Royaliſts of that city, with this inſcription,

"*Lyons warred againſt Liberty—*
"*Lyons—is no more.——*
"*The eighteenth Day of the firſt Month,*
"*Second Year of the Republic,*
"*One and Indiviſible.*"

VI. "The Repreſentatives of the people ſhall immediately nominate commiſſioners to make a liſt of all the property which belonged to the rich and counter-revolutioniſts of Lyons, that the reſolutions of the Convention may be immediately carried into execution."—Decreed.

LONDON.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, October 22.

Laſt night the Right Hon. Lord George Conway arrived at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with a diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth, of which the following is an extract.

Weiſſembourg, Oct. 14, 1793.

Auſtrian Head Quarters.

Yeſterday morning at three o'clock, General Wurmſur made his projected attack upon the lines of the Lauvre, upon various points at the ſame time. I have the ſatisfaction to ſay that he is in poſſeſſion of every part of them. Lauterbourg ſurrendered, without any conditions, between three and four in the evening, after being evacuated by the enemy, who, from the prodigious number of redoubts of which they were in poſſeſſion, and the natural ſtrength of the poſition, might have held out a ſiege of ſeveral days.

This town reſiſted ſome time longer. It is ſurrounded by a large ditch, and was defended by redoubts, from which the French cannonaded the Auſtrians for ſeveral hours. It is alſo connected with the Gielſberg, a mountain which ſo entirely commands the place, that if the French had determined on deriving every advantage from their ſituation, the Auſtrians could not have entered into poſſeſſion of it, without further ſucceſſes in the mountains. A part of the town was burnt in the courſe of the ſtruggle; and the French, before they retreated, ſet fire to their magazines, both here and at Alſtadt. In other parts of this very complicated operation, in which ſix different columns had diſtinct plans to execute, great ſucceſs attended the Auſtrians. They ſucceſſively carried by aſſault all the different redoubts which had been conſtructed in the front of the French camps, of which the principal one fell into into their hands, with all their tents ſtanding, ſeveral caiſſons, nine ſtandards, and twenty-ſix cannons of very great calibre.

As theſe different actions are but juſt over, and the Auſtrian corps are very remote from each other, it is impoſſible for me to tranſmit to your Lordſhip, any account of the killed, wounded or taken on either ſide. The army has been fourteen hours under arms, almoſt continually engaged in a very active purſuit, and often expoſed to a moſt tremendous fire.

We have as yet no diſtinct account of the operations of the Duke of Brunſwick's army yeſterday in the mountain, but a very great cannonade was heard on that ſide during the whole day.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Whitehall, October 22.

A letter from Sir James Murray, adjutant General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, was received this evening by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, of which the following is a copy.

Engel Fontaine, Oct. 18, 1793.

SIR,

I had the honor of informing you, in my laſt diſpatch, that his Royal Highneſs, at the earneſt requeſt of the Prince of Cobourg, had marched with a part of the troops under his command, for this place. They arrived here upon the 16th. The prince, being acquainted with his Royal Highneſs's intention, had been enabled to withdraw from thence four battalions to ſtrengthen his other poſts: a fifth battalion followed thoſe upon his Royal Highneſs's arrival.

The enemy, having collected in extraordinary numbers, attacked the corps under the command of Gen. Clairfayt, which was poſted with its right near Berlemont, and its left near the village of Wattigwies, upon the 15th and 16th. Upon the former day the left wing of the enemy was entirely defeated. Having advanced into the plain which lay upon that ſide between the two armies, they were charged by the Imperial cavalry, and driven back, with great ſlaughter and the loſs of twelve pieces of cannon. The attack which they made upon the left of the Auſtrians was more obſtinately ſupported; they were, however, finally repulſed.

Upon the 16th the enemy having drawn the greateſt part of their force to the right, again attacked the left of Gen. Clairfayt's corps, and the village of Wattigwies.

They could upon this ſide approach within cannon ſhot of the Auſtrians, under cover of an immenſe wood, called the Have d'Aveſnes; which, when they were repulſed, ſecured their retreat; they bro't a great quantity of heavy artillery to the edge of the wood, under the protection of which they attacked the village. The utmoſt firmneſs and bravery were diſplayed by the Auſtrian troops upon this occaſion. The enemy were ſeveral times repulſed with great loſs; they were repeatedly driven from the village after they had carried it; but being enabled, by great ſuperiority of numbers, to bring continually freſh troops to the point of attack, they at laſt ſucceeded in maintaining the poſſeſſion of that poſt.

The communication between General Clairfayt's corps and that of General la Tour, which obſerved the entrenched camp near Maubeurg, being by this means cut off, it was judged neceſſary by the Prince of Cobourg to abandon the poſition which had been taken for the purpoſe of inveſting Maubeuge, the army paſſed the Sambre in the night without the ſmalleſt loſs. Lieutenant General Benzowſky, who commanded a detached corps upon the left of the army, defeated a corps which was oppoſed to him, killed a great number of the enemy, took four hundred priſoners, and eleven pieces of cannon. Count Haddick, who was detached by Gen. La Tour, likewiſe gained a conſiderable advantage, penetrated to Sorbe Chateau, and took three pieces of cannon.

In the two engagements, the Auſtrians took twenty-four pieces of cannon and two howitzers, without the loſs of one on their part. They have had about two thouſand men killed and wounded. There can be no doubt that the loſs of the enemy has been much more conſiderable. The Auſtrians now occupy the left bank of the Sambre. No certain accounts have been yet received of the further motions of the enemy. I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

October 24.

We have juſt received a letter from Oſtend, dated the 22d inſt. at one o'clock, P. M. which contains the following intereſting paragraph:

"An expreſs has this moment arrived from the army of the Prince of Cobourg, informing us, that after having re-croſſed the Sambre on the night of the 17th inſt. and expecting an attack from the enemy, he ſent Gen. Clairfait with 30,000 men by a circuitous route to lie in wait for them, and retreated with the main army. As he expected, the enemy fell on him in great numbers, but by this judicious meaſure, they were attacked front and rear at the ſame period, and 15,000 men killed and taken, with ſeveral pieces of cannon. The Britiſh troops had not arrived to ſhare in the glory of the day."

Lord Howe ſailed with the fleet under his command from Torbay, on Sunday morning; but in conſequence of diſpatches ſent from London, and forwarded to his lordſhip by a ſwift ſailing cutter, he returned again to port, after being but a few hours at ſea!

Upon the probability that Breſt and Bourdeaux are ready to imitate the example of Toulon, Lord Hood is ſaid to have permitted four French ſhips of the line to leave the latter place, under flags of truce, for thoſe ports—Extraordinary as ſuch a circumſtance may appear, this, perhaps, is the beſt method of making the experiment, whether the loyal party has, or has not, the aſcendency at them.

PORTSMOUTH, October 24.

Particulars of a late action.

This morning came into harbour the Creſcent frigate, Capt. Saumarez, with Le Reunion, a French man of war, of 36 guns, commanded by Monſieur Denone, which ſhe captured on Sunday morning, off Cherbourg, after an action of two hours and 25 minutes.

The action began about ten o'clock in the morning, within piſtol ſhot, about four miles weſt of Cherbourg. At firſt there was a light breeze of wind, which ſoon died away to a perfect calm.—Early in the action the Creſcent endeavoured to rake the Reunion but the Frenchman avoided it by luffing up; the head ſails, however, being at length ſhot away, Capt. Saumarez got upon the enemy's quarter, raked her fore and aft, thereby ſweeping the main-deck, and in twenty-five minutes after twelve M. Denone ſtruck his colours.

The Reunion had 33 men killed, and 48 ſeverely wounded; and it is a circumſtance that can hardly be credited, though ſtrictly true, the Creſcent had only one man materially hurt whoſe leg was hurt by a carriage wheel, and three others ſlightly.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at New-York.

Ship Eliza, Harriſon, Liverpool, 9 weeks.
Sloop Cynthia, Winſee, St. Martins.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1794.

6 per cents,	18/	
3 ditto,	10/ to 10/1.	
Deferred,	11/	
U. S. Bank,	13¾	per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto,	20	ditto ditto.
Pennſylvania do.	7	ditto ditto.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, dated October 16th, 1793, to Captain Molinary, Philadelphia.

I cannot ſend you any news more agreeable or more glorious than, that the Republic is ſaved notwithſtanding the infamous treaſons that daily come to light. Cuſtine ſuffered laſt month and many generals, who where of his plot, have ſhared his fate, but no matter, all is well, *ca ira.*

England has loſt 10 thouſand men before Dunkirk, and Spain has loſt her three camps near Perpignan. We are in Catalonia. The king of Savoy has loſt all his dominions, except Piedmont, where he is ſo cloſely hemmed in, that he cannot eſcape: his treaſure, cannon, and ammunition have all fallen into our hands. Lyons is reduced to aſhes: 10 thouſand emigrants were there put to the ſword, after having ſuſtained a ſiege of two months. All that remains to be ſubdued is the devoted town of Toulon, which has been betrayed to the Engliſh, and which we are now cloſely beſieging with an army of 72 thouſand men. As for the lawleſs banditti of this country, who were ſo inſignificant when you left this, they are become an object of ſerious concern. In June laſt, two hundred thouſand of them attacked us at all the points in the city, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs: they have ſince repaſſed the Loire. For theſe two months, 180 thouſand men of the Republican troops have been in purſuit of theſe inſurgents.

Not a day paſſes but they attack them, and it is probable that before the end of this month they will be utterly deſtroyed. All the navy, and all the merchantmen are called into actual ſervice. Preparations are making for a deſcent on England, and it is thought, that the troops here, conſiſting of 180 thouſand men, are intended for that expedition. Naples and the Duke of Tuſcany have juſt declared war againſt us. No matter; we are driving all before us. The Auſtrians, Pruſſians, Heſſians and Dutch can hold out no longer.

A freſh levy of 450 thouſand men has lately been completed, all well armed and equiped; a part of them are already on the frontiers, and the reſt are ſoon to follow. Another levy is now raiſing of the like number, 40 thouſand cavalry are already enrolled, and on their march for the frontiers.

The firſt levy was compoſed of men of every rank without diſtinction, from the age of 18 to 25, and the other levy which is almoſt completed, is to be compoſed of men from the age of 25 to 45. Every young man and widower without children, is obliged to march. All utenſils of iron and bells are carried to the national founderies. Our calender is reformed. Men of improved underſtandings have introduced more order into it, and made it more worthy of a free people. We have expelled from it all the ſaints, all the monuments of ignorance and fanaticiſm which have done ſo much miſchief, and which are the cauſes of our preſent ſufferings. Inſtead of thoſe vile miſcreants who owe their canonization to their ſluggiſh life and their imbecility, we have ſubſtituted the names of thoſe heroes who have done honor to human nature in ancient times, and who are now our models. The months are of 30 days, the weeks of 10, and at the end of each week, a day is conſecrated to repoſe, and to the celebration of the epoch of our immortal revolution. Four hundred merchants and ſtockjobbers have been executed at Marſeilles. This example has made that town and Bourdeux return to the principles of our revolution. Commercial ariſtocracy attempted to ſucceed the ariſtocracy of the nobles and the prieſthood, but this the interior departements did not reliſh. We ſhall be free, and we ſhall leave to poſterity either a dreadful cataſtrophe to bewail, or grand examples for imitation.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Virginia, Northumberland County, Dec. 28, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, in this county, containing about eight hundred acres, one fourth of which is low grounds, of excellent quality; the other three-fourths is high land, well covered with oak, hickory and cheſnut.

The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, on Yeocomico river, about three miles from the Potomack. There is on it a two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, with four rooms and a paſſage on each floor, excluſive of cloſets; a good kitchen, and other neceſſary out-houſes. It has orchards of apple and peach trees, and is well watered by many delightful ſprings. The terms may be known on application to the Honorable JOHN HEATH, in Philadelphia, or to the Subſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Jan. 10. 4it JOHN GOF

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undernamed committee, appointed by "THE SOCIETY for the INSTITUTION and SUPPORT of FIRST-DAY or SUNDAY SCHOOLS in the city of Philadelphia and the district of Southwark and the Northern Liberties," to solicit further subscriptions for the support of the schools which the said society have established, take the liberty to represent to their fellow citizens—

That, although the schools were suspended during the period of the late awful calamity with which our city and suburbs have been afflicted, they are now again opened for the free admission and education of poor children.

That, the necessity and reasons for the establishment of these schools are increased, from the circumstance of the late distress having left a number of Orphans destitute of all the means of education, save what the hand of benevolence may administer.

That, former experience has, most pleasingly, verified the fondest hopes of the friends of this institution, with regard to the progress and advancement of the children, who have heretofore been under its care, in the useful branches of education which it has afforded. Referring to this fact, and to the address to the public, on this subject, published in the newspapers of this city in the third month last, when about eight hundred and twenty children of both sexes had partaken of the benefits afforded by the society, and about three hundred and twenty more were then actually receiving instruction in their schools, it now only remains to be observed, that the funds of the society are greatly insufficient to carry on their benevolent designs, and that the committee formerly appointed to solicit subscriptions, conceived it necessary to decline their applications to their fellow-citizens for their assistance in favor of these schools, in order that there might be no interruption from them to the solicitations then made in behalf of their unfortunate brethren from Cape-Francois.

The public aid is now therefore earnestly solicited to support a charitable establishment, calculated upon the principles of public and private good. The annual subscription for a member is but One Dollar; and it is presumed that so small a sum per annum cannot be better disposed of, by those who can afford it, than by bestowing it as the price of the diffusion of useful knowledge among the poor and friendless.

Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received by the undernamed committee on behalf of the society:

Peter Thompson,	Ebenezer Large,
Thomas P. Cope,	Jacob Cauffman,
Joseph Price,	James Todd,
Edward Pole,	Joseph James,
James Hardie,	Jonathan Penrose,
William Innis,	George Meade,
Benjamin Say,	John Perot,
Nathaniel Falconer,	John M'Cree,
Francis Bailey,	Robert Ralston,
Jesse Sharpless,	Thomas Armat,
Samuel Scatten,	George Williams,
Peter Barker.	Jan. 1.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR the benefit of those who may be concerned it may not be improper to notice, that the United States, by their Act of the 12th of February 1793, ordered that all Claims of the description therein mentioned, and which originated previous to the 4th of March 1789: be presented at the Treasury on or before the first day of May 1794, otherwise they will "for ever thereafter, be barred, and excluded from settlement or allowance." And as there may be several Creditors of the United States, holding Certificates or other Securities, which form a part of the Domestic Debt, and who wish to subscribe to the Loan, they are reminded that the term for receiving subscriptions at the Treasury, is by the Act of the United States, passed the second of March last, extended to the last day of June, 1794.

The following is an extract from the Act of Limitation above referred to:

SECTION I. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled—That all claims upon the United States, for Services or Supplies, or for other cause, matter or thing, furnished or done, previous to the 4th day of March 1789, whether founded upon Certificates, or other written documents from Public Officers or otherwise, which have not already been barred by any Act of Limitation, and which shall not be presented at the Treasury before the first day of May 1794, shall for ever after be barred and prescribed from settlement or allowance: Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to affect Loan-Office Certificates, Certificates of Final Settlements, Indents of Interest, Balances entered in the books of the register of the treasury commonly called registered certificates, loans of monies obtained in foreign countries, or certificates issued pursuant to the Act, intitled "An Act, making provision for the Debt of the United States.

To be Sold,

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A Valuable Lot of 16

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THE TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now presented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect state, some account of the reason of that imperfection should be given. On the 8th of September last, the Publisher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials destroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the present volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a supply of these could not be immediately obtained, he was under the necessity of publishing the volume without these TABLES; but hopes he shall be able to publish them with the next volume which is now in considerable forwardness.

The Publisher embraces this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the same time he takes the liberty of representing to such of the subscribers as are in arrears, the indispensible necessity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as possible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the subscribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and several volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different stages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of these trifles UNPAID lays the Publisher under very serious embarrassment, and deprives him of the use of many Thousands of Dollars which at this time would be of very essential service. For these reasons the Publisher finds himself under the necessity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to those who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. 2awtIJ.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, Sussex County. ss. } BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, issued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, at the suit of William Shipley against John Ming and others; I shall expose to sale at Public Vendue, on the sixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the same day, on the Premises, the following described Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, situate in the Township of Oxford and County of Sussex, beginning at a Chesnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and standing in the line of a former survey made to Thomas Stevenson, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Coxe's line (first) south fifty degrees west fifty-five chains and seventy-five links to a Black Oak Tree corner of Joseph Shippen's land (second) south nine degrees and fifteen minutes, west ninety chains and sixty five links to a forked White Oak Tree, marked with the letters R and B another of the said Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, east one hundred and forty-five chains, to a post on the southerly side of Paquaoste-River, being also a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees west, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the usual allowance for roads and high ways—The same Premises are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Grist Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a sufficient stream of water for their use—a Dwelling House, Store House, and several small buildings.

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Dated 22d day of July, 1793.

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Dec. 16. mw&f t3. 1J

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